

SCORE IN THE WOOD WORKING SHOP.

With Inadequate Facilities.

A VISIT TO THE SHOPS

Written for The Evening Star. Y DEAR," SAID A



gentleman to his Il wife last June, "they have opened a new store on F street and there are beauti ful specimens of tronwork in the win-This "new store" was the Manual Training School exhibit, and the beautiful specimens of ironwork" were

what they shall do." Character building, not simply informa-

tion getting, is the object of public school teaching-to so train and discipline the mind that when the scholar leaves the school he is ready to start on any of the avenues of life. The old method was to try and teach the child by the experience of others as evinced by symbols (books). The present method is to teach the child by his own experiences-to teach him how to express these by his own symbols (words), and then to teach him the larger experie ces of others. He first learns th correlation of his experiences and his symbols, then he the better learns the correlation of the symbols and experiences of

public school system seeks to place the child in an environment distinct and different from that in which it has already been inclosed. This is so that the soul may be awakened and sensations of delight at the novelty be aroused in the childish

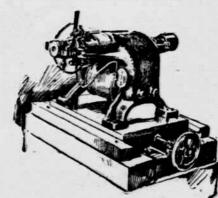
The First Grade.

Manual training in reality begins in the first grade. The little tot who, with exquisite delight, molds a tiny jug from clay or models a piece of fruit is insensibly educating his sense of touch in the tips of the fingers his sense of form in the eye, his sense of proportion, &c. He is just as truly using skill, however feeble, as does the mature artisan. It is only a difference of degree.

In the first six grades the children are

prepared by work done in the school room for the technical manual training, which begins in the seventh year. In the lower grades the mind is disciplined, its powers built up, its forces energized so that the child approaches the seventh grade work with mind fully prepared.

Training in the Grammar Schools. A few days since I made the round of the manual training schools to see what the children were doing. At the Thompson building, or 12th near K, the initiative was taken. Here is a permanent exhibit of the results of manual training in the grammar schools and well worth a visit from par-ents. Also there are exhibits showing work in the lower grades, the sequence running from the uncertain effort of the mind firs awakening to the precision of the mind which has grappled with the problem and mastered it. In the higher grades the hand work is made from drawings executed by



Sixteen-Light Dynamo, Class of 1805. the pupils, and the work demonstrates that the pupils have correctly read the draw-ings and transferred the idea to the ma-

terial, wood or plaster.

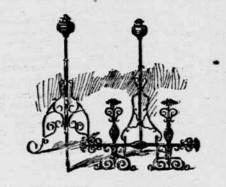
The boys were engaged in "sloid" work, as it is termed. This is a Swedish term, and implies woodworking. In the grammar schools this is all that is tried, as experience shows it is the best. It calls for and draws out the execution powers of the state. draws out the essential powers of the mind as well as any other work, and is simple, clean and pleasant.

Hard at Work.

But for the youthful faces and boyish forms I should have supposed myself in a carpenter shop, though there was a neatness and absence of trash which might instruct most carpenters. While talking with the principal the peculiar technical sound of a saw was heard—a sound made only by an expert. I turned, and there was a youngster of about thirteen sawing like a journeyman carpenter. Another little chap of twelve was fitting together a mitered

MIND OVER MATTER

frame, another was driving his jack plane—all busy; all happy! The first step in this work is to smooth and square a piece of wood. Material is furnished, instruction given and the youngster starts in. Some of the specimens showed early awakened spirit. Very little was cut from the piece of wood in shaping it. Others showed much cut off, indicating loss of time and material. Here the mind was taught observation, attention, discrimination, application, care and skill. Although these are rudimentary, they are the "beginning of wisdom." After learning principles, methods and means of actions the pupil groups them, and we find the beautiful products which delighted all observers last summer. But when we gaze upon the product and are "lost in wonder and amaze" that children should turn out such splendid material dren should turn out such splendid material



Projects, Course IV.

objects, let us not forget the tremendous impress made upon the youthful mind, pre-paring it for those longer and more sub-stantial efforts and struggles which are to

motive of their own, and he cannot con mand eccentric obendience, but he is con-trolled by the law of the machine. This brings in a new factor in his mental train-ing. Heretofore he has had his own way and has progressed along voluntary lines. Now he must be governed by a certain and known quantity, the rationale of his machine. The thus learns to control aberra-tions and to concenter his thoughts upon a special mode of procedure. If he flinch or wander the work is spoiled.

The Technical Course.

At first, manual training in the High School was only a side affair taken by a pupil if he could spare an hour or so. Now known as the "Technical Course," it is part of the curriculum of the school. From having been an intruder, it is now perfectly at home and has full standing. Only this year the four captaincies of the cadets are filled by students of the "Techmical Course."

Good Work Amid Difficulties.

The "Manual Training School" is on O street northwest opposite the Central High School. It is in two miserable little two-story buildings and what was a livery stable, and yet in these congested quarters have been turned out work and results obtained which have met with the approbation and admiration of cities wherein are found magnificent accommodations raised on munificent foundations. The people of Washington have reason to be proud, not only of the work their children have done but more on account of the adverse en-vironment in which it has been done.

In the Wood-Turning Shop.

As I entered the wood-turning shop, where the first year's boys were at work, I saw two rows of lathes, at each of which was a lad at work. Merrily spun the lathes and whirled the material around. On the rest was the cutter, held by a small delicate hand, sometimes like a girl's. But watch the edge of the cutter as it bears on the wood. Up and down it goes, the chips fly, the shapeless piece of wood takes form, a true cylinder (try the callipers on it) is formed. Again the cutter is pressed, the wood takes another shape, a cone appears. You look at the slight lad and into his young face. "How long has he been at this work?" "About two months, two young face. "How long has he been at this work?" "About two months, two hours, twice a week." Now hurry down to the mills, near the mall, and see if you will find any better work of the kind under the hand of a skilled workman. You will not. I have seen both. But how comes this youngster to be so skilled? Ah, his education began in the first grade, where, as a tiny tot, he molded his jug and fruit. The foundation lakl there has been built upon, and we are beginning to see the fruition. they tot, he molded his jug and fruit. The foundation laki there has been built upon, and we are beginning to see the fruition. His machine is whirling under his hand. Steady, my lad! Dip that cutter too far and it will be jerked from your hand, broken or your wood gouged beyond repair. Graduate your movement or you will not get your cone. Here we see correlation of eye and hand, the mystericus union found in all real experts, but inexplicable. And do they like this work, this manual training? I asked some of them. How the eye brightened and the cheek glowed. Yes, oh, yes. How could they help liking it? Here the human mind is learning its mastery over material force, and in guiding it the boy learns his own limitations. He is finding out what he can do and what he may not do. It is making self reliant and yet not presumptuous. As I passed out of the lathe shop to the forge department my attention was called to an engine and dynamo, by which the shops are lighted. These are the products of the pupils' skill, and the shops are lighted by an electric plant made by the boys themselves.

In the Smithy.

And now I step into the "smithy." In the lathe room the boys had to meet and assimilate themselves with the genius of the machine. But in the forge department they have to meet and struggle with the genius of fire. The capabilities and law of a machine are fixed. Machines operate by immutable law, and the operator learns to regulate his movements by a fixed standard, and correlates his own actions with the definitely ascertained law of the ma-chine. In the use of fire in forging, weld-ing and tempering there is a capricious, inconstant element, which is always an un-

known quantity. Although elusive and uncertain, still, like the genti of Aladdin's lamp, it may be controlled and made to minister to its master if he have the secret. Here, then, the pupil advances to more difficult mental problems. The fire must glow, the metal must be at the right heat or labor is lost. Either the metal carnot be forged or is so soft as to be spoiled. Here the pupil learns by actual practice what dum fovet opus means. He must strike "while the iron is hot." Opportunity comes; it must be seized or it will be lost forever. Right there, in the grims of the smithy, with glowing coals and sparkling metal about him, the lad just entering upon the path of busy life learns that inestimable lesson.

In the Machine Shop.

In the Machine Shop. From the forge room I went into the machine shop. Here are different kinds of machines for metal working: lathes, bor-ing and planing machines. Several of these machines the boys have made themselves, and were at work on a new metal lathe. The bed stood in the floor, the head stock and cone pulley were completed and the boys were forming other parts. In this shop they receive instructions in the highest type of manual training. Here are com-piex machines with interdependencies of parts. The machine is started and the sevparts. The machine is started and the several different agencies coact to produce a common result. The boy learns this, how to construct the intricate mechanism and learns the law of the complicated device. Having acquired simple problems, he now acquires the faculty of combining and uniting.

Along a Graduated Path.

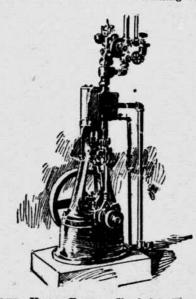
Thus the boy is led along a graduated path. He is first taught the use of his of ironwork" were made by the children of our public schools. Some have thought ft was a picked exhibit; others that mature heads and hands aided in the work. Not so: A visit to the schools and the evidence of the children at work show "that that which they have done is but earnest of what they shall do."

stantial efforts and struggles which are to come when school life is over.

In the seventh and eighth grades the toys work with tools over which they have according to their will. After having become skilled in the work show "that that which they shall do."

hands, their functions, capabilities and limitations. Next simple tools are put into these hands and he learns the control which these hands have over the tools. Then he works at machines which have a law that he must respect. A law which he cannot control, but which subserves his ing. Here he handles machines which have a motive of their own, and he cannot control, but which subserves his amount training gives hands, their functions, capabilities and the boy the needed experience to enlarge the powers of his mind and to prepare him for the actualities of life. But along with to the actualities of life. But along with it he is taught to express in his own symbols (words) the impress the experience makes upon him. Side by side with manual training goes symbol (book) training. As he learns by his own experience, so he learns, and is better able to learn, the experience of others as contained in books.

The Result. And what is the result? Are our children better educated? Are they better prepared for their entrance upon the threshold of actual life? As yet one class only has graduated. With the exception of one whose father is a wealthy farmer the graduates of this class in the technical course at once found positions for which their public school training adapted them One lad from the manual training school obtained employment at the navy yard and in nine months was twice promoted. Needing a teacher for our manual train-



Four Horse-Power Upright Engine

at St. Louis. Word was received that the graduates there went to work and received the term as teachers. Manual training is a recognized important factor in school education. In most cities liberality marks the day. With us, while our results are among the best our feellties are the work. day. With us, while our results are among the best, our facilities are the worst. This speaks well for our instructors and the high degree of intelligence which the boys bring to the work. But we should have more and better adjuncts. The Central High School is the only one with an equipment. In the tarning department are 18 lathes and 5 benches in space 13x40 feet. The boys stand like the Highlanders, "shoulder to shoulder." In the forge room, 20x45 feet, are 17 forges, a 20-horse-power 20x45 feet, are 17 forges, a 20-horse-power boiler and a wash bench. And when the boys of one shift are washing up preparatory to returning to the school room they are in the murk of the smith and knocking against the second shift t work at

he forges.

Acknowledged by modern excators as an essential and broadening factor in the education of the young, manual train-ing should receive the support of a com-munity and be treated with the utmost W. H. SINGLETON.

His Leg Carried Off by a Train,

From the Philadelphia Record. Lewis F. Michael, a business man o Perrymans, Md., was killed by an express train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad this morning. When Michael's body was found one of his legs was missing. Search was made, and it was found that after the train had reached Philadelphia the cars were pulled out by Philadelphia the cars were pulled out by a shifting engine, when a leg was seen to drop between the tracks in the station. The member was at once picked up by one of the men, and the station officials seen the detached member back to Perrymans, where it will be interred with the remainder of the body.

N THE CHURCHES

The Central Union Mission of this city has been granted the use of a large, old stone church long since abandoned as such, at Laurel, Md., for the purpose of establishing a braich in that town. The edifice has a seating capacity of about 800, and the services held there thus far

have attracted large crowds.

A branch of the mission has also been established at Chevy Chase lake.

The Mission Free Dispensary is now in full operation, and is open daily, except Sunday, from 2 to 3 p.m. Dr. G. W. N. Custis has general supervision of the department.

The following have been elected to the positions named in the Fifteenth Street M. E. Church: Trustees: Lee W. Funk, secretary; Harry Farmer, treasurer; Dr. P. H. Eaton, Messrs. A. B. Browne, George L. Wohlfarth, John B. Daish, G. Rowzee and Thomas Morris. Stewards: Dr. N. B. Shade, Messrs. W. H. Houghton, G. Rowsee, Harry Farmer, J. A. Winner, I. R. Croggan, M. G. Robertson, Miss R. V. Reeder, Mrs. J. J. Gillenwater and Mrs. Caroline Bickford.

An organisation has just been formed among the young men of the First Baptist Church, under the name of the Young Men's Union. The general objects of the society will be the study of moral and religious questions. The following named officers have been elected: President, E. Hilton Jackson; vice president, Walter C. White; secretary, John H. Gunnell. An executive committee, consisting of the above named officers and Messrs. W. S. Hoge,

cutive committee, consisting of the above named officers and Messrs. W. S. Hoge, jr., and E. P. Dickinson, was also appointed. Albert Spelden, W. A. Wilbur and W. S. Hoge, jr., were named as a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

A mass meeting, the object of which is to interest the public in the work of the Universalist Church, will be held at the Church of Our Father, 13th and L strests northwest, Rev. Leslie Moore, pastor, tomorrow evening.

Rev. Dr. Louis G. Wood, assistant rector of the Church of the Epiphany, this city, took occasion recently to pay The Star a compliment. He was in Philadelphia, attanding a meeting of ministers. After several of the preachers had told their auditors that they did not believe the secular newspapers cared anything for religious news, Dr. Wood arose and sald he wanted to say that it was his opinion that if the complaining ministers took the degree of interest they should to furnish actual rews to the papers they would find the latter sufficiently appreciative to publish the same. This, at least, was his experience with The Evening Star of Washington, D. C.

Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of New York will

Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of New York vill tomorrow evening begin a series of evangelistic meetings at the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Rev. Dr. Power, pastor. Wednesday last was observed as a general birthday party by the members of the Luther League of St. John's Lutheran Church, 4½ street southwest, Rev. George Brodthage, pastor. Each member was requested to bring as a gift to the church one cent for each year of his or her life. The result was very gratifying.

The banquet which is to be given Monday evening by the Chinese Sunday school of the Metropolitan M. E. Church to the retiring pastor, Rev. Dr. Johnston, whose time expires in March under the operations of the time limit, promises to be a very in-Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of New York will

tiring pastor, Rev. Dr. Johnston, whose time expires in March under the operations of the time limit, promises to be a very interesting event.

The Girls' Friendly Society of the Pro-Cathedral of, St. Mark's meets Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Parish Hall. The National Society, of which the local above mentioned is, a branch, is said to be a model in the matter of order of organization. Its methods and divisions are arranged to concur in the most perfect manner with those of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the language of the church, it is diocesan, archdeaconal and parochial. The bishops and clergy are regarded as the final authorities whose advice and approval must be sought in all important matters.

The recently elected officers of Trinity Chapter, Epworth League, have been installed as follows: President, R. E. Cook; first vice president, Mrs. Lillie Middleton; third vice president, Mrs. A. E. Huntley; fourth vice president, K. E. R. Berkeley; secretary, C. W. Trazzare; treasurer, M. Otterback; superintendent of junior league, Miss Clara V. Ober.

Addresses at the meeting were made by Messars F. E. Woodward, H. L. Belt and

Addresses at the meeting were made by R. E. Cook and Rev. Dr. Huntley, pastor of the church. Besides there were solos by Misses Margaret Storm and Nellie Hodges, and the impressive service of in-stallation as conducted by the district officers of the league.

Major and Mrs. Pebbles of the Salvation

Major and Mrs. Pebbles of the Salvation Army, the former of whom is the com-mander of all the forces in the southern states, including the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware, expect soon to make a tour of the principal cities under

make a tour of the principal cities under their jurisdiction.

The members of the Congress Heights M. E. Church, Rev. J. R. Cannon, pastor, have presented Mrs. A. E. Randle with a handsome large Bible as a mark of their appreciation of the repainting and renovation of their church building, which was done recently at her expense.

The Sunday School of the First Spiritualist Church has just been reorganized

and the following officers chosen; Con-ductor, Francis Bailey Woodbury; assist-ant conductor, Mrs. George S. Clendaniel; guardian, Mrs. Annie L. Woodbury; as-sistant guardian, Miss Jennie White; sec-rétary, George S. Clendaniel; treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Willis; librarian, Vernon Burdine.
The fourth in the course of six illustrat-

ed lectures on "Church History From Apostolic Times to the Reformation," arranged by Rev. Dr. McKim and his assistants ed by Rev. Dr. McKim and his assistants at the Church of the Epiphany, will be delivered Tuesday evening next in the Sunday school room. The subject will be "Growth of Papal Despotism in Britain." Rev. C. O. Rosenteel, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rockville, and St. John's Church, Forest Glen, who has been seriously ill of typhold fever for several weeks, is now believed to be convalescent.

Officers for St. Patrick's Catholic Sunday school have been elected, as follows: Suschool have been elected, as follows: Su-perintendent, Mr. Edward J. Hannan; as-sistant superintendents, Miss Mamie White ard Mr. Frank Jones; treasurer, Mr. Rob-ert McDonald; secretary, Mrs. Nellie Freahy. Rev. Father McGee is spiritual di-rector.

Feehy. Rev. Father McGee is spiritual director.

The feast of the conversion of St. Paul will be observed Sunday at St. Paul's Catholic Church. A 11 a.m. a solemn pontifical mass will be celebrated by Bishop Monaghen of Wilmington, Del. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. W. O'B. Pardow, S. J.

The chapel of St. Anthony of St. Matthew's parish is nearly finished, and will shortly be dedicated. As heretofore stated in The Star, the chapel is the gift of Mrs. M. H. Robbins, daughter of John Lee Carroll, former governor of Maryland. The chapel takes up the whole of a chamber of the church, 23 by 45 feet, with a height of

roll, former governor of Maryland. The chapel takes up the whole of a chamber of the church, 23 by 45 feet, with a height of 34 feet in the clean.

The Presbytefian C. E. Missionary Union of Washington City will hold its annual meeting in West Street Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening next at 7:45. The annual election of officers will take place at this meeting. There will be addresses by Rev. George N. Luccock, D.D., of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church and by Rev. James S. Gale of Corea. The present officers of the society are: Rev. W. C. Alexander, D.D., pesident; Mr. E. H. Bittinger, vice president; Miss Easton, recording secretary; Miss H. L. Bentley, corresponding secretary, and Miss M. R. Sammons, treasures.

tinger, vice president: Miss Easton, recording secretary; Miss H. L. Bentley, corresponding secretary, and Miss M. R. Sammons, treasures. ...

Christian Endeavor day will be observed in West Street Presbyterian Church Sunday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. The president, Mr. John C. Lewis, will preside. Brief addresses will be made by Rev. J. B. Stitt, D.D., of Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, and by the pastor, Rev. W. C. Alexander, and others. The various committees will also take part in the meeting. Rev. Dr. Varnum D. Collins will deliver an address on "Mormonism" Sunday morning in the Eckington Presbyterian Church. The missionary society of the same church has arranged a missionary evening for Friday, February 4. Rev. J. T. Gale, from Corea, will speak, Mrs. Culbertson, another missionary, will speak, Refreshments will be served.

Last Tuesday night the social committee and choir of the C. E. Society of Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church Bouth gave an exhibition of "Aunt Jerusha Dow's Family Album."

Sunday will be observed as "Christian Endeavor day" by the society of Mount Vernon Place Church. There will be addresses by Miss Anns J. Bell, corresponding secretary of the D. C. O. E. Union, Miss Ella C. Lyman, chairman D. C. C. E. Union, Miss Ella C. Lyman, chairman D. C. C. E. Union missionary committee; Rev. E. E. Overholt of Mount Vernon Place Church; Rev. J. W. Duffey, pastor, and Mr. A. L. Dietrich, the society's president.



POETS' CORNER-LONGFELLOW'S BUST.

KINSHIP OF NATIONS

Vivid Impressions of a Visit to Westminster Abbey.

AMERICA IS WELL REPRESENTED

Memorials Have Been Erected to Many of Our Great Men.

AN HOUR IN POETS' CORNER

LONDON, England, January 5, 1898. When you come to the exclusive study of Westminister Abbey you will be surprised to find how much America there is in it. It seems right odd in these days of interanglican scoldings to find, comparatively speaking, such a large amount of America stored away in this most sacred treasure house of Britain. One sees Longfellow's bust in the poets' corner, or mayhap takes a stroll along the grave-floored cloisters and turns into the chapel house, in the aisle of which stands the memorial to Lowell, and one may go away thinking this is sufficient recognition of America in Westminster; but these represent only a portion of this recognition, which, if ye go closer into the secrets of the abbey you, will indicated at many points.

When you are tired from long wandering along the wonderful aisles, sit down on one of the benches and read over the time-stained card, so many of which you have seen as you have wandered about. It is about a foot square and is covered with poetry. But you are not looking after poetry? All well and good, but just for the nonce be a little less prosaic in this place, where poetry buds of its own accord, if the soil he ever so thin and shall.

place, where poetry buds of its own accord, if the soil be ever so thin and shallow, and see what the poets have said about Westminster.

Whose poets? Naturally enough, the poets of England; but look a bit closer at the card and you will see on this closely-printed placard, which is supposed to represent to the world some of the choicest and noblest thoughts this venerable and historic pile has invoked; look a bit closer and you will see something to interest you. and you will see something to interest you First, you will read these lines by

They dreamed not of a perishable home Who thus could balld. Be mine in hours of fear Or groveling thought to seek a refuge here; And through the aisles of Westminster ot roam Where bubbles burst and folly's dancing foam Melts as it crosses the threshold. Then you will be less than human if you

do not feel a throb of patriotic pride as y read the next poem—by an American: O'εr England's Abbey bends the sky
As on its friends with kindred eye:
For out of thought's interior sphere
These wonders rose to upper air;
And nature gladly gave them place
Amongst the glories of her race,
And granted them an equal date
With Andes and the Ararat.

The name which is attached is that of an American known the world round for the depth and cogency and insistence of his philosophic mind, but who would have been high up in the pantheon of the world's poets had be turned his lines into rhythm—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

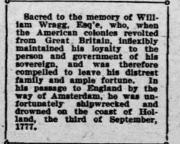
Lines From Scott. Just under him in this poetic sandwich are words from one who also won his greatest fame in prose, but who had a master's hand in verse-Sir Walter Scottand it will do you no harm as you sit on the oaken bench to read what Sir Walter had to say about Westminster:

Here where the end of earthly things
Lays harces, patriots, bards and kings;
Where still the hand and still the tongue;
Of these who fought and spoke and sung;
Here where the fretted asides prolong
The distant notes of holy song,
As if some angel spoke again,
"All peace on earth, good will to men;"
If ever from an English heart,
O here let prejudice depart,

Where—taming thought to human pride!—The mighty chiefs sleep side by side,

The solemn echo seems to cry, "Here let their discords with them die." "Here let their discords with them and.

William Wragg, esq., used to live in
North Carolina. This was some time ago,
hy the tablet on the wall as you may see by the tablet on the wall over your head and the bas relief of a ship in distress and wreck. In fact, William in distress and wreck. In fact, William was in America when the Boston tea party was held, and about that time concluded it was a better thing for him to do to seek a place of safety in England. At least, it would seem that he was in search of a place where Yankee bullets didn't whistle, but the marble slab that has been placed to his memory doesn't say anything about it. It does, however, set forth the following in plain, big letters:



Mr. Wragg may not have been a coward, though it seems rather thoughtless in him to go off and leave his "distrest" family in the wilds of North Carolina, but his surviving afflicted sister in England, who caused the monument to be erected in Westminster, says also on the tablet that "in him strong natural parts and the love of justice and humanity, improved by education, formed the valuable character of a good man," and surely she should have known him better than we.

Along down through the noble aisle you walk, after you have sufficiently rested yourself, impressed and softened as you may well be by the solemnity and the history and the romance—strangely dissimilar elements, yet all merged and mixed to bring you into a receptive meed—until

you come to a tablet set in the wall just below the medallions of John and Charles Wesley. These two men weren't Americans, but to an immense American denomination they seem, no doubt, almost as though they had been born on the American side of the Atlantic, and the words which accompany their bas reliefs are of interest, "The best of all is, God is with us," and those other sentiments:

"I look up the world as my parish."

"God buries his workman, but carries on his work."

There is a faded bunch of American gold-enrod lying in the dust upon one tomb in Westminster, a tomb that has a peculiar and sad interest to Americans, because the life of the one who is buried there was so closely interwoven in the warp and woof of the great fabric which the resistless shut-tles of war wove in the days of the revolu-tion. The goldenrod has a card attached to-tt and on it are the words: it and on it are the words: Lamented by Every American School Boy Who Reads the Sad Tale den Rod for a Soldier's Grave. MAJOR JOHN ANDRE. Died October, 2nd, 1780.

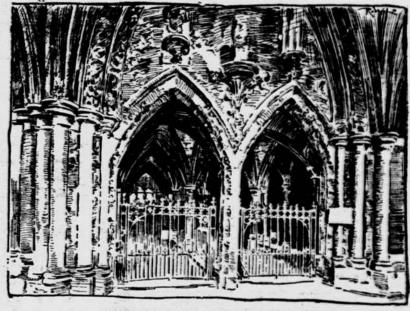
bears part.
There is a faded bunch of American gold

At the bottom of the card are the words, in a delicate hand: "From an Englishwoman in Delaware, U. S. A." U. S. A."

A bas relief upon the monument tells the story of Gen. Washington receiving the petition of the ill-fated young officer after his capture, teiling how he wanted death to come. There is the customary tablet, and on it you may read the English estimate of one of the best-known characters of the war of the revolution. It tells of his being raised by his own merit at an early period of his life to the rank of adjutant general of the British forces in America, of his employment "in an impor-America, of his employment "in an impor-tant and hazardous enterprise, in which he fell, a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and his country," of how universally he was beloved and esteemed by the army in which beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes, and how his gracious sovereign, King George III, caused the monument to be erected. Andre was executed on the 2d day of October, 1780, and his remains were taken from their resting place at Tappan by James Buchanan, English consul at New York, and removed to England. Andre lies a few feet from the monument in Westminster. His body was taken up on the 10th of August, 1821, and, under the slow sea time sailing of those days, did not reach its last resting place in England until the 28th of November.

James Russell Lowell.

Through low-groined arches, along a dim Gothic clositer, the stone ceiling stained with the grime and smcke of the centuries, over a pavement deep-worn by the feet of world-faring pilgrims, you come to the entrance of the Chapter House, tho work of King Henry III, the first home of The tablet set in the wall below the remembrance of the two Wesleys is of



ENTRANCE TO CHAPTER HOUSE.

white marble, with lettering in black. It shows the variety of the recognition of An erica in these words:

Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL D, of Columbia College, New York city, as, also, D C L of the University of Oxford, born 30 of April, 1741, at Norwich, Connecticut, U S A, Died 26 May 1822 in Lendon Died 26 May, 1822, in London, where he Had Resided for many years the Learned Editor of Westminster Abbey Register, In Grateful Memory of the Disinterested Labour of an American Master of English Genealogical Learning this Tab-let was Exected by the Down

Away off in another corner there stands one of the conventional abbey monuments. It is more than conventional, for it is commonplace. In point of fact, there is a deal of funereal rubbish in the tombs of Westminster, and you will wonder the longer you look how it ever happened that so many distressingly plain and artistically many distressingly plain and artistically ugly marbles ever were accepted for exposition in this place. But never mind the conventionality, the words on the tablet below the recumbent woman, who looks as though she were heartily tired of her situation, are what interest us. They read in this wise:

The Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, By an Order of the Great and General Court Bearing Date Feb 1, 1759. Caused this Monument to be Erected to the Memory of George Augustus, Lord Viscount Howe, Brigadier General of His Majesty's Forces in America, Who Was Slain July the 6th, 1754. On the march to Ticonderoga, in the 34th Year of his Age, In testimony of the Sense they have of his Services and Military Virtues and of the Affection their Officers and Soldiers bore to His Command. He Lived Respected and Beloved; the Public regretted His Loss: To his Family it is Irreparable.

The people are walking slowly, and with uncovered heads, for the most part, as we step away from the great arched nave and seek that celebrated nook, the little poets' corner - It is dim in this little nook, walled in by the great Gothic arches; and yet above the busts and memorials, showing dusky in the half-light, the glow of the London sun-for there is a London suncomes softly in through a rich stained glass window, and illumines the figures of the window in colors deep and warm. So, through the centuries to come, shall the light shine through these windows, the gift of an American citizen to Westminster. window in colors deep and warm. There are busts to William Wordsworth in the corner, to Charles Kingsley and Matthew Arnold and others of the lesser-Matthew Arnold and others of the lesseror, some day, shall they be the larger?—
peets of Britain; but the most beautiful
sight in the corner is the lofty windows
above, where you may read the words
under one window, "George William
Childs," and under the other, "Civis Americanus, A. D. MDCCCLXXV."

The windows commemorate the graces
and character of the lives and labors of
the poets Herbert and Cowper, and this

and character of the lives and labors of the poets Herbert and Cowper, and this recognition of English worth by an American is one of the interesting tokens of the close kinship between the two peoples. Hard by Westminster, indeed, to all intents and purposes a part of the abbey itself, stands St. Margaret's Church, and here again you will find the impress of American thought upon this great monument. Mr. Childs here erected another noble memorial window to the memory of close kinship between the two peoples.

Hard by Westminster, indeed, to all intents and purposes a part of the abbey itself, stands St. Margaret's Church, and here again you will find the impress of American thought upon this great monument. Mr. Childs here erected another noble memorial window to the memory of John Milton. In the year 1882 Sir Walter Raleigh's memory was recognized by a great and beautiful window in one of the most conspicuous portions of the church, placed there by American hands, just below the magnificent representation of Queen Elizabeth. Perhaps in a still closer sympathy and touch do the three memorial windows on the wall of St. Margaret's to the left of the chancel bring the thoughtful people of the two races. Americans and Englishmen combined to erect this memorial to an American who was known places to the tourists from America, as the heap of visiting cards shows.

One need not describe the memorial to Longfellow conspicuous among the memorials of the poets' corner; it is too well known, but it should not be overlooked in bringing to notice America's place in Westminster. It stands in the very heart of English song. Dryden to the left, Shakespeare's tomb at elbow's touch, Chaucer, Browning and Tennyson at the base of the bust beneath their slabs of stone, this recognition of the gifted poet is surrounded by the memorials of the greatest men of the land that has delighted to an American who was known places to the tourists from America, as the heap of visiting cards shows.

One need not describe the memorial to Longfellow conspicuous among the memorials of the poets' corner; it is too well known, but it should not be overlooked in bringing to notice America's place in bringing to notice

A Great American Preacher. "Many a time, sir, in the years gone by," says the caretaker of the church, who

has kindly opened the doors that we may see this memorial, "many a time, sir, has he spoke from that desk right over there in plain sight of this memorial. He was a noble man, sir, and one of the most elo-quent that ever spoke in St. Margaret'a." This recognition of the great American preacher, Philitps Brooks, is one of the most interesting and significant in all West-

of a half-bushel or more of small cards, visiting cards. They are resting on a tray. The helmeted guardian of the Chapter House, a genial and up-to-date policeman, says as you look at the heap of dust-covered cards, with here and there one untouched by dust, which has evidently just been placed on the tray:

"Some of them, sir, put a card there, and some of them don't. It's just owing to the way they look at it. But you will

to the way they look at it. But you will see a good many of them have wanted to do it, and they say down in that pile there are some of the best-known names in America."

are some of the best-known names in America."

The treyload of cards was lying at the base of the memorial to James Russell Lowell, cards placed there by American tourists in the years since the memorial was put in place, to show their appreciation of one who stood among the forerest English-speaking poets of his day. The inscription on the tablet below the bas relief medallion of the poet notes that the tablet and the windows above were placed there "in memory of James Russell Lowell, United States minister to the court of St. James from 1880 to 1886, by his English friends." It was first intended that the memorial should occupy a place in the poet's corner, near the bust of Longfellow, but it was not possible to place any stained class at that possible to place any in the poet's corner, near the bust of Long-fellow, but it was not possible to place any stained glass at that point, so the hall or cloister leading up to the chapter house, and, in fact, a part of the chapter house itself, was selected.

The light comes in but dimly on a dull London day through the beautiful win-dows of the memorial, but it is a tender

dows of the memorial, but it is a tender



South Aisle Nave.

and sympathetic light, and it falls lovingly on a dry and seared wreath of evergreen plucked in the garden of the dead poet at Cambridge, and coming across the sea to rest before this me-

memorial.
Memorial Windows. The windows show from the works of

the poet scenes from "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "St. Ambrose," and "The Big-low Papers," while the shield of the United States, the shield of Harvard University, that of Great Britain and that of Westminister Abbey illuminate the borders. Though it is an out-of-the-way cor-

With but one exception, so far as I kn and that in the instance of the musi-Haudel, more than half an Englishm no other nation in the world but Ame is recognized among the noble memo of England's great abbey. bey. W. G. HARWOOD.